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JUN 15 2010

In re Application of
Ballinger, et al.
Application No. 10/645,279
Filed: 20 August, 2003
Attorney Docket No. 13768.455

OFFICE OF PETITIONS

DECISION

This is a decision on the petition filed on 9 March, 2010, properly considered as a petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.181 (no fee) requesting withdrawal of the holding of abandonment in the above-identified application.

The petition pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.181 is **GRANTED**.

As to the Request to Withdraw
the Holding of Abandonment

Petitioners always are directed to the Commentary at MPEP §711.03(c)(I) for guidance as to the proper showing and timeliness requirements for relief under 37 C.F.R. §1.181.

BACKGROUND

The multiple transactions in this matter require that more than the immediate history be considered.

The record reflects as follows:

Originally, Petitioner failed to reply timely and properly to the final Office action mailed on 12 September, 2008, with reply due under absent an extension of time on or before 12 December, 2008

On 11 December, 2008, Petitioner filed an amendment after final, which the Examiner refused to enter and Petitioner—as one registered to practice before the Office—knew was not as of right

and not a proper reply¹ if it did not *prima facie* place the application in condition for allowance, and on 7 January, 2009, the Examiner mailed an Advisory Action.

On 11 March, 2009, Petitioner filed, *inter alia*, a request and fee for extension of time, a reply in the form of a request for continued examination (RCE) and fee and a submission under the provisions of 37 C.F.R. §1.114 in the form of an amendment.

On 16 March, 2009, the Office mailed a Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment—which specified that no new time period for reply was provided if the amendment was after-final or after allowance or drawings only, but did grant a one month period for reply and permit extensions of time pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.136(a) if the non-compliant amendment was, *inter alia*, “a submission for request for continued examination.”

It appears that the Office did not mail a Notice of Abandonment before a subsequent petition was filed.

On 15 June, 2009, Petitioner filed, *inter alia*, a petition pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.137(b), with fee, with a statement of unintentional delay and a reply in the form of an amendment, with a request and fee for extension of time (one- (1-) month) and authorization to charge Deposit Account 23-3178 for fees as required. It appears that a three- (3-) month extension of time was required to make timely the reply to the 16 March, 2009, Notice—which fee was charged in the place of the fee paid. (It is noted that the original application transmittal included an authorization for the charge of necessary fees through prosecution.) Thus, the application was not abandoned—the petition was moot and the fee was refunded. The petition was dismissed as moot on 18 September, 2009, and the application returned to the Technology Center/AU (TC/AU) for further processing in due course.

The TC/AU mailed a Notice of Abandonment on 17 February, 2010, citing as the reason therefor the failure of Petitioner to reply to the 16 March, 2009, Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment, and further stating that the 16 June, 2009, reply was beyond the one-month allotted for reply—but apparently not considering the properly charged request/fee for extension of time to make the reply timely.

On 9 March, 2010, Petitioner filed a petition pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.181 and averred, *inter alia*, that a timely reply had been filed, and provided at least a basic showing that such reply as was required was filed (with request and fee for extension of time). Petitioner has provided a showing and Office records also clearly support that showing.

Petitioners always are directed to the appropriate guidance (MPEP §711.03(c)), and requested to comply with it. The guidance in the Commentary at MPEP §711.03(c)(I) provides in pertinent part:

¹ A proper reply is an amendment *prima facie* placing the application in condition for allowance, a Notice of Appeal, or an RCE (with fee and submission under 37 C.F.R. §1.114). (See: MPEP §711.03(c).)

37 C.F.R. §1.10(c) through §1.10(e) and §1.10(g) set forth procedures for petitioning the Director of the USPTO to accord a filing date to correspondence as of the date of deposit of the correspondence as "Express Mail." A petition to withdraw the holding of abandonment relying upon a timely reply placed in "Express Mail" must include an appropriate petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.10(c), (d), (e), or (g) (see MPEP §513). When a paper is shown to have been mailed to the Office using the "Express Mail" procedures, the paper must be entered in PALM with the "Express Mail" date.

Similarly, applicants may establish that a reply was filed with a postcard receipt that properly identifies the reply and provides *prima facie* evidence that the reply was timely filed. See MPEP §503. For example, if the application has been held abandoned for failure to file a reply to a first Office action, and applicant has a postcard receipt showing that an amendment was timely filed in response to the Office action, then the holding of abandonment should be withdrawn upon the filing of a petition to withdraw the holding of abandonment. When the reply is shown to have been timely filed based on a postcard receipt, the reply must be entered into PALM using the date of receipt of the reply as shown on the post card receipt.

Where a certificate of mailing under 37 C.F.R. §1.8, but not a postcard receipt, is relied upon in a petition to withdraw the holding of abandonment, see 37 C.F.R. 1.8(b) and MPEP §512. As stated in 37 C.F.R. §1.8(b)(3) the statement that attests to the previous timely mailing or transmission of the correspondence must be on a personal knowledge basis, or to the satisfaction of the Director of the USPTO. If the statement attesting to the previous timely mailing is not made by the person who signed the Certificate of Mailing (i.e., there is no personal knowledge basis), then the statement attesting to the previous timely mailing should include evidence that supports the conclusion that the correspondence was actually mailed (e.g., copies of a mailing log establishing that correspondence was mailed for that application). When the correspondence is shown to have been timely filed based on a certificate of mailing, the correspondence is entered into PALM with the actual date of receipt (i.e., the date that the duplicate copy of the papers was filed with the statement under 37 C.F.R. §1.8).

37 C.F.R. §1.8(b) also permits applicant to notify the Office of a previous mailing or transmission of correspondence and submit a statement under 37 C.F.R. §1.8(b)(3) accompanied by a duplicate copy of the correspondence when a reasonable amount of time (e.g., more than one month) has elapsed from the time of mailing or transmitting of the correspondence. Applicant does not have to wait until the application becomes abandoned before notifying the Office of the previous mailing or transmission of the correspondence. Applicant should check the private Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system for the status of the correspondence before notifying the Office. See MPEP §512.²

Out of an abundance of caution, Petitioners always are reminded that the filing of a petition under 37 C.F.R. §1.181 does not toll any periods that may be running any action by the Office and a petition seeking relief under the regulation must be filed within two (2) months of the act complained of (*see*: 37 C.F.R. §1.181(f)), and those registered to practice and all others who

² See: MPEP §711.03(c) (I)(B).

make representations before the Office **must** inquire into the underlying facts of representations made to the Office and support averments with the appropriate documentation—since all owe to the Office the continuing duty to disclose.³

The availability of applications and application papers online to applicants/practitioners who diligently associate their Customer Number with the respective application(s) now provides an applicant/practitioner on-demand information as to events/transactions in an application.

STATUTES, REGULATIONS

Congress has authorized the Commissioner to "revive an application if the delay is shown to the satisfaction of the Commissioner to have been "unavoidable." 35 U.S.C. §133 (1994).

Allegations as to the Request to Withdraw the Holding of Abandonment

The guidance in the Commentary at MPEP §711.03(c)(I) specifies the showing required and how it is to be made and supported.

Petitioner appears to have made the showing required.

CONCLUSION

Accordingly, the petition pursuant to 37 C.F.R. §1.181 is **granted**. And the 17 February, 2010, Notice of Abandonment is **vacated**.

The instant application is released to Technology Center/AU 2464 for further processing in due course.

Petitioner may find it beneficial to view Private PAIR within a fortnight of the instant decision to ensure that the revival has been acknowledged by the TC/AU in response to this decision. It is noted that all inquiries with regard to that change in status need be directed to the TC/AU where that change of status must be effected—that does not occur in the Office of Petitions.

³ See supplement of 17 June, 1999. The Patent and Trademark Office is relying on Petitioner's duty of candor and good faith and accepting a statement made by Petitioner. See Changes to Patent Practice and Procedure, 62 Fed. Reg. at 53160 and 53178, 1203 Off. Gaz. Pat. Office at 88 and 103 (responses to comments 64 and 109)(applicant obligated under 37 C.F.R. §10.18 to inquire into the underlying facts and circumstances when providing statements to the Patent and Trademark Office).

Telephone inquiries regarding this decision may be directed to the undersigned at (571) 272-3214—it is noted, however, that all practice before the Office is in writing (see: 37 C.F.R. §1.2⁴) and the proper authority for action on any matter in this regard are the statutes (35 U.S.C.), regulations (37 C.F.R.) and the commentary on policy (MPEP). Therefore, no telephone discussion may be controlling or considered authority for Petitioner's action(s).

/John J. Gillon, Jr./
John J. Gillon, Jr.
Senior Attorney
Office of Petitions

⁴ The regulations at 37 C.F.R. §1.2 provide:

§1.2 Business to be transacted in writing.

All business with the Patent and Trademark Office should be transacted in writing. The personal attendance of applicants or their attorneys or agents at the Patent and Trademark Office is unnecessary. The action of the Patent and Trademark Office will be based exclusively on the written record in the Office. No attention will be paid to any alleged oral promise, stipulation, or understanding in relation to which there is disagreement or doubt.